

DIVISEK, F.

"3rd Cross-Country Race in Stribro", P. 492, (SVET MOTORU, Vol. 8, No. 16, July 1954, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 3, No. 12, Dec. 1954, Uncl.

DIVISEK, Jaroslav

Inexpensive cars before the year 1914. Automobil Gz 8 no.8:
36 Ag'64

DIVISEK, Jaroslav

Racing cars after 1918. Automobil Cz 8 no.10:32 O '64.

DIVISEK, Jaroslav

Small postwar cars 1919-1925. Automobil Cz 8 no.12:32 f '64.

DIVISEK, Jaroslav

Front wheel drive cars. Automobil C8 9 no.3:32 Mr '65.

DIVISEK, V.

Dynamometers for controlling the shaping machinery. p.269.
(Strojirenska Vyroba, Vol. 5, No. 6, June 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SC: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) IC. Vol. 6, No. 9, Sept. 1957. Uncl.

LUKASH, I., [Iukas, J.], d-r, prof.; KUCHERA, E. [Kucera, E.];
DIVISH, I. [Divis, J.]

Treatment of inflammatory follicular tumors of the uterine
adnexae by means of puncture. Akush.i gin. no.1:77-82 '62.
(MIRA 15:11)

1. Iz 2-y akushersko-ginekologicheskoy kliniki (zav. ~ prof.
d-r I.Lukash) pri Universitete v Prage.
(UTKRUS—TUMORS)

DIVISHEK, I.

~~TOP SECRET~~

ZIS-5 trucks formerly used at the Krasnodar Regional Automobile Trust delivered to the Altai Territory. Avt. transp. 33 no.4: 38 Ap '55. (MLRA 8:7)

1. Glavnyy inzhener Krasnodarskogo krayavtotresta.
(Altai Territory--Motor trucks)

DIVISHEK, I.

~~SECRET~~

Mechanized automobile greasing station. Avt.transp.33 no.10:
19-20 0 '55. (MIRA 9:1)

1.Glavnyy inzhener Krasnodarskogo krayevogo avtotresta.
(Automobiles--Lubrication)

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DIVISHEK, I

DIVISHEK, I.

Field repair cars. Avt.transp. 35 no.2:35 F '57. (MIRA 10:12)
(Automobiles--Repairing)

~~DIVISHEK, Iosif Stanislavovich; NIKITIN, A.G., red.; TIMOSHINA, V.A., red.;~~
~~LAKHMAN, F.I., tekhn. red.~~

[Operations of trucking lines; practices of the trucking line
No.33 of the Krasnodar Automobile Trust] Rabota avtomobil'noi
kolonny; iz opyta avtokolonny no.33 Krasnodarskogo avtotresta.
Moskva, Nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo avtotransp. lit-ry, 1958. 34 p.

(MIRA 12:20

(Motortrucks--Maintenance and repair)

Divisova, Dana

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Analytical Chemistry - Analysis of Inorganic
Substances.

E-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 8, 1958, 24867

Author : Divisova Dana

Inst :

Title : Use of Photometry in Analysis of Silicates.

Orig Pub : Sklar a keramik, 1957, 7, No 10, 299-301

Abstract : A review.
Bibliography 34 references.

Card 1/1

6

DIVIŠOVÁ, G.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.12 Vol.9/6 Ophthalmology Jun 55

852. DIVIŠOVÁ G. * Materialistický výklad o utváření zrakových obrazů podle I.M.Sečenova. Materialistic interpretation of the formation of visual images after I.M.Sečenov ČSL.OFTHAL. 1954, 10/4 (225-229)

Sečenov was a great Russian physiologist who 90 yr. ago contributed to modern knowledge of neurophysiology by demonstrating that reflex activity reaches into the highest level of the neural system - the brain - and discovered its inhibitory activity. Central inhibition is an activity equivalent to stimulation. Visual perception is composed of visual and other sensory reflexes repeated since the earliest childhood. Visual analysis and synthesis is made possible by the material organization of the retina. In order to avoid misinterpretation the paper is composed mostly of verbatim quotations of Sečenov's works and cannot be therefore briefly summarized.

Zahn - Prague

DIVISOVA, Gabrielu, Dr.; BLEKTA, Mojmir, Dr.; MACKU, Frantisek, Dr.

Fundus oculi in late gestoses. Cesk. oft. 11 no.6:404-410
Dec 55.

I. Z II. očni kliniky, přednosta akad. MUDr. Jaromir Kurz, a z
II. porodnicko-gynekologicke kliniky, přednosta prof. MUDr.
Josef Lukas.

(PREGNANCY TOXEMIAS, manifestations,
eye)

(EYE, in various diseases,
pregn. toxemias, late)

DIVISOVA, G.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.13 Vol.1/6 Cardiovascular June 57

1690. DIVISOVÁ G. 2. Oční Klin. Karlovy Univ., Praha. Retinopathie u feochromocytomu *Retinopathy in phaeochromocytoma* Csl. Othol. 1956, 12/6 (441—444)
Report on a case with serious neuroretinopathy and retinal detachment in a patient suffering from phaeochromocytoma. Hypertension disappeared prior to operation owing to spontaneous haemorrhagic destruction of a major part of the tumour. The operation was followed by clinical healing of hypertension, the visual loss remained, however, owing to atrophy of the optic disc and secondary macular degeneration.
Zahn - Prague (XVII, 5, 16, 18)

DIVISOVA Gabriela
DIVISOVA, Gabriela

~~Acute concomitant squint with diplopia.~~ Cesk. ofth. 14 no.1:45-48 Feb 58.

1. II. očni klinika v Praze, prednosta akademik J. Kurz.
(STRABISMUS, compl.
diplopia with acute concomitant strabismus (Cz))
(DIPLOPIA, compl.
strabismus, acute concomitant (Cz))

DIVISOVA, Gabriela

Certain conditions possibly influencing surgical results in strabismus. Cesk. ofth. 15 no.4:291-292 Aug 59.

1. II. oční klinika KU v Praze, prednosta akademik Kurz.
(STRABISMUS, surg.)

DIVISOVA, G.; KLOUCEK, F.

Certain considerations on anomalous correspondence. Cesk.orth.17
no.2:85-89 Mr '61.

1. II. oční klinika v Praze, přednosta akad. J.Kurz.
(STRABISMUS)

DIVISOVA, G.; KLOUCEK, F.

Relation of surgery of strabismus to extramacular fixation.
Cesk.ofth.17 no.2:90-95 Mr '61.

1. II. oční klinika KU v Praze, přednosta akademik J. Kurz.
(STRABISMUS surg)

DIVISOVA, Gabriela; KLOUCEK, Frantisek

Diagnostic possibilities in anomalous retinal correspondence. Cesk.
oftal. 18 no.3:175-179 My '62.

1. II. očni klinika fak. vseob. lek. Karlovy university v Praze,
prednosta akademik J. Kurz.
(STRABISMUS diag)

DIVISOVA, G.; BRUNOVA, B.

Results of the surgical therapy of hydrophthalmos. *Cesk. oftal.* 20 no.6:453-459 N '64.

1. II, oční klinika fakulty všeobecného lékařství Karlovy university v Praze, (prednosta akad. J. Kurz).

DIVISOVA, G.

Effect of congenital cataract on the pathogenesis of strabismus and amblyopia. Sborn. lek. 66 no.8:221-233 Ag'64

1. II. oční klinika fakulty všeobecného lékařství University Karlovy v Praze; přednosta: akademik J.Kurz.

L 20189-66 T JK
ACCESSION NR: AP5021647

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0060/65/000/004/0141/0143

AUTHOR: Divisovsky, M. (Colonel, Doctor of Medicine)

ORG: none

TITLE: Decrees of the Party and of the Government concerning the further development of public health services and the campaign against contagious diseases in the Army

SOURCE: Vojenske zdravotnicke listy, no. 4, 1965, 141-145

TOPIC TAGS: epidemiology, infective disease

ABSTRACT: While it is noted that there has been generally much progress in recent years in epidemic control and the control of the spread of contagious diseases, the article points out that the incidence of certain diseases, respiratory diseases, streptococcal angina, venereal diseases, in particular gonorrhea, is on the increase in Czechoslovakia and throughout the world. The shortcomings of the Czechoslovak public health services in epidemic control and in the control and prevention of infestation by vermine (body lice, etc.) in the civilian population and in the armed

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L 20189-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5021647

forces are detailed, and the measures prescribed in the "Decree" of the Party and the Government to correct them, in particular in the armed forces, are discussed. Instances are cited of infestation by body lice and scabies in certain units of the armed forces which were so bad that even the company aid station had lice. In other units contagious diseases spread to large numbers of men simply because the medical officer failed to properly diagnose the first reported cases of the disease. In certain cases where proper diagnosis had been made, the officer in command failed to isolate the patient and neglected to report the case to the competent epidemic control authority. In conclusion it is emphasized that the problem cannot be solved exclusively in the laboratory, but must incorporate actual work and experience in the field with the forces.

SUB CODE: 06

SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2 *mjs*

DIVIZIEV, V.

"Angle of bending of conveying cable on cableways"

Tekhnika. Sofia, Bulgaria. Vol. 8, no. 2, 1959

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 6, Jun 59, Unclass

DIVIZIIV, V.

"Determining the angle of elevation of the traveling of arbitrarily located cars on cable."

TEZHA FROMISHLEMOST, Sofia, Bulgaria, Vol. 6, no. 3, Mar. 1959

Monthly list of East Europe Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol, 8, No. 6, ^{Sept.} ~~Jun~~ 59,
Unclass

DIVLIANOVIC

D.

32

1. "Pathology of Infectious Diseases in Domestic Animals", Vol. 16, No. 11, 1961. Pictorially illustrated. Divlianovic, M. V. (Belgrade, Yugoslavia). P. 100-101.
2. "Pathology of Infectious Diseases in Domestic Animals", Vol. 16, No. 11, 1961. Pictorially illustrated. Divlianovic, M. V. (Belgrade, Yugoslavia). P. 100-101.
3. "Pathology of Infectious Diseases in Domestic Animals", Vol. 16, No. 11, 1961. Pictorially illustrated. Divlianovic, M. V. (Belgrade, Yugoslavia). P. 100-101.
4. "Pathology of Infectious Diseases in Domestic Animals", Vol. 16, No. 11, 1961. Pictorially illustrated. Divlianovic, M. V. (Belgrade, Yugoslavia). P. 100-101.
5. "Pathology of Infectious Diseases in Domestic Animals", Vol. 16, No. 11, 1961. Pictorially illustrated. Divlianovic, M. V. (Belgrade, Yugoslavia). P. 100-101.
6. "Pathology of Infectious Diseases in Domestic Animals", Vol. 16, No. 11, 1961. Pictorially illustrated. Divlianovic, M. V. (Belgrade, Yugoslavia). P. 100-101.
7. "Pathology of Infectious Diseases in Domestic Animals", Vol. 16, No. 11, 1961. Pictorially illustrated. Divlianovic, M. V. (Belgrade, Yugoslavia). P. 100-101.
8. "Pathology of Infectious Diseases in Domestic Animals", Vol. 16, No. 11, 1961. Pictorially illustrated. Divlianovic, M. V. (Belgrade, Yugoslavia). P. 100-101.
9. "Pathology of Infectious Diseases in Domestic Animals", Vol. 16, No. 11, 1961. Pictorially illustrated. Divlianovic, M. V. (Belgrade, Yugoslavia). P. 100-101.
10. "Pathology of Infectious Diseases in Domestic Animals", Vol. 16, No. 11, 1961. Pictorially illustrated. Divlianovic, M. V. (Belgrade, Yugoslavia). P. 100-101.

DIVLJAN, S.; CEBIC, V.; CVETIC, S.

Results of the petrographic studies of the granites and gneisses of
the environs of Vitaliste in Southern Macedonia. Glas Prir muz no.13:
133-166 '60.

(Yugoslavia—Granite)
(Yugoslavia—Gneiss)

Chemical Abst.

Vol. 48

Apr. 10, 1954

Mineralogical and Geological Chemistry

Geology and mineral deposits of the neighborhood of
Mana Village, west of Mt. Zelja. Zoran I. Maksimović
and Stevan V. Dirljan. Srpsko Akad. Nauk (Belgrade),
Mineralog. No. 43; Geol. Inst. No. 5, 223-55 (1953) (in
French, 254-6).—The area includes serpentinized perido-
tites, granitic rocks, and a granodiorite laccolith that is sur-
rounded by amphibolites and schists. Pegmatites assoc-
iated with the granodiorite contain beryl. Two groups of ore
deposits genetically connected with the laccolith occur in an-
desites and microdiorites. They contain pyrite, arsenopyrite,
galena, and sphalerite; some contain arsenides of Ni and Co.
Chem. analyses of ore are given. Michael Fleischer.

54-55

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48
Apr. 10, 1954
Mineralogical and Geological Chemistry

Garnets of various origins from some occurrences in Serbia and Montenegro. Stevan V. Divljan. *Srpska Akad. Nauk* (Belgrade), *Zbornik Radova* No. 33; *Geol. Inst.* No. 5, 257-69 (1953) (in English, 288-9).—Chem. analyses are given of 3 garnets: from pegmatite, Mt. Vidovica, of compn. Sp 50.4, Al 42.8, Py 4.2, An 2.0, n 1.824, sp. gr. 4.212; from contact-metamorphic skarns, Savo Rudiste, of compn. An 83.8, Py 5.0, Sp 0.8, n 1.855, sp. gr. 3.782; from cryst. schists, Sletka Mt., Macedonia, of compn. Al 70.5, Py 18.4, Gr 5.1, n 1.815, sp. gr. 4.183.
Michael Fleischer

100-5455

DIVLIAN, S.V.

✓ A kind of hyalophane near Busovata in central Bosnia.
 Stevan V. Divljan. *Zbornik radova geol. inst. "Jovan Vukobratović"* No. 7, 269-75 (1954) (English summary).—Crystals of hyalophane occur in hydrothermal quartz veins cutting chloritoid phyllites. Analysis gave SiO_2 49.42; Al_2O_3 23.57; Fe_2O_3 0.32; $\text{BaO} + \text{SrO}$ 18.43; CaO trace; MgO trace; K_2O 0.23; Na_2O 1.67; H_2O 0.06; loss on ignition 0.15; sum 99.70%. Sp. gr. 2.840, n_x 1.542, γ 1.547, neg., 2V 78°/4°. Michael Fleischer

YUGOSLAVIA

D. DIVLJANOVIC (Affiliation not stated)

"A Regulation Concerned with a 1845 Epidemic of Anthrax."

Belgrade, Veterinarski Glasnik, Vol 16, No 12, 1960; pp 1277-1278.

Abstract: Discussion of a letter sent to certain farming areas in 1845 by the then Department of Hygiene of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Kingdom of Serbia, outlining preventive and sanitary measures to cope with the epidemic. Discussion of the development of epidemiologic concepts.

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DIVLJANOVIC, D. (Beograd)

Desinfection in Serbia during the reign of Prince Milos.
Bul sc Youg 8 no. 1/2: 18 F-Ap '63.

5.1115

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S/069/61/023/003/001/004
B127/B217

AUTHORS: Vysotskiy, Z. Z., Divnich, L. F., Polyakov, M. V.

TITLE: Effect of vaporous shaping agents on porous structures and on the sorption properties of a silica gel surface

PERIODICAL: Kolloidnyy zhurnal, v. 23, no. 3, 1961, 248-254

TEXT: The paper deals with new experimental results for clarifying the mechanism in the microrelief formation and the sorption properties of the xero gel surface. Synthesis method: silica gel specimens were treated with benzene-, toluene-, orthoxylene-, dioxane-, isopropanol-, and methanol vapor. The sorption isotherms of toluene vapor were measured in these as well as in a corresponding check specimen at 20°C in vacuum by a quartz spring balance. The isotherms of benzene vapor were recorded in the same manner. The specific surface S of the specimens studied was determined by the BET method. A basal surface of 32⁸ Å was assumed for one benzene molecule. The pore radius of silica gel is best determined by the desorption branch of the sorption isotherm of toluene. The adsorption isotherm of methyl orange for "benzene, toluene, xylene gels" was taken from

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Effect of vaporous shaping agents on...

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a 5 % CH_3COOH solution. The size of all adsorption isotherms was referred to 1 m² gel surface. It was found that (a) the primary adsorption agrees with the desorption in the branch of the sorption isotherms of benzene vapor in the zone of small p/p_s for all specimens and that the corresponding branches of isotherms do not meet in the case of toluene adsorption. (b) More intensive adsorption of toluene as compared with benzene, in the reversible part of the isotherm. (c) The adsorption of methyl orange decreases in the order: gel treated with benzene > toluene > o-xylene. The first of these results is explained by an alteration of the mutual position of the mobile surface groups, e.g., of the hydroxyl groups, under the influence of the orienting effect of the adsorbed molecules. This effect is the greater, the more polar the adsorbed molecules are. A decrease of the H-bonds between adjacent surface molecules is assumed as fundamental process by which hydroxyls are liberated for their subsequent participation in the adsorption of molecules from the vapor phase. This also explains the initially inconsiderable adsorption. The increasing toluene covering of the gel, above all after its condensation in the gel pores, facilitates the liberation and the position change of surface hydroxyls. At the moment of occupation of all sorption spaces with toluene, this reorganization of

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S/069/61/023/003/001/004

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Effect of vaporous shaping agents on...

the gel surface is complete, and the desorption branch corresponds to an equilibrium state, also when p/p_g is small. This is also observed in the toluene adsorption isotherm. S increases in the case of polar molecules of toluene, orthoxylene, and isopropyl alcohol. Methanol and dioxane, the properties of which resemble more those of water than those of other used shaping agents, form gels with maximum S . The quantity S is directly connected with the size of the elementary particles, of which the xerogel skeleton is composed. The latter depends on the chemical character of the shaping agent. The experimental data show that a connection between the physical properties of the shaping agent or the intermicellar liquid and the final structure of the gel is impossible, but they confirm the chemical interaction between shaping agent and gel. An effect of the surface tension of the intermicellar liquid on the formation was not observed either. There are 5 figures, 1 table, and 15 references: 10 Soviet-bloc and 5 non-Soviet-bloc. The most important reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: R. G. Haldeman, P. H. Emmett, J. Phys. Chem. 59, 103, 1955.

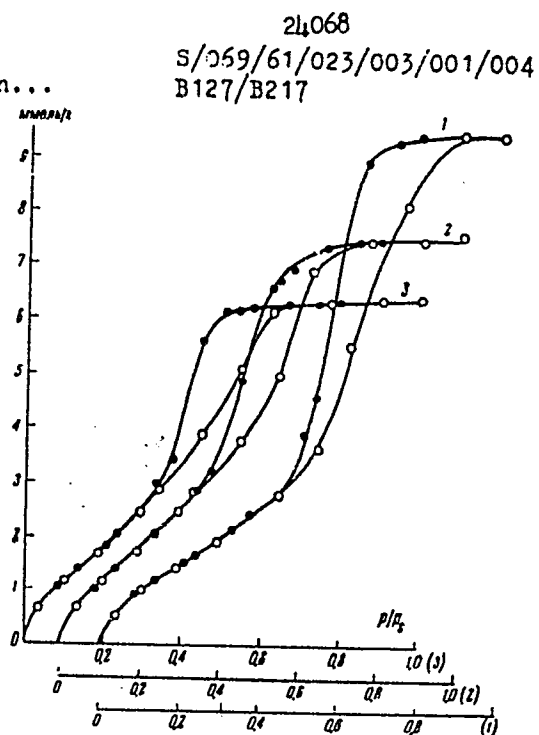
ASSOCIATION: Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN USSR im. L. V. Pisarzhevskogo
(Institute of Physical Chemistry AS UkrSSR imeni
L. V. Pisarzhevskiy)

Card 3/4

Effect of vaporous shaping agents on...

SUBMITTED: June 29, 1959

Legend to Fig. 1: Adsorption isotherms of toluene vapor at 20°C on "benzene" - (1); "toluene" - (2); "orthoxylen" gel (3); • = desorption.



Card 4/4

VYSOTSKIY, Z.Z.; DIVNICH, L.F.; POLYAKOV, M.V.

Effect of dissolved dyes on the formation of specific
adsorption properties of a silica gel surface. Dokl.
AN SSSR 139 no.6:1400-1402 Ag '61. (MIRA 1488)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii im. L.V. Pizarzhevskogo
Akademii nauk USSR. Predstavleno akademikom A.A. Balandinym.
(Silica) (Adsorption)

S/073/62/028/002/002/006
B101/B110

AUTHORS: Vysotskiy, Z. Z., Divnich, L. F., Strelko, V. V.

TITLE: Influence of the degree of preliminary dehydration of hydrogels and of water-vapor pressure in the drying process on the structure of forming silicic-acid xerogels

PERIODICAL: Ukrainskiy khimicheskij zhurnal, v. 28, no. 2, 1962, 156-161

TEXT: The present investigation includes (1) the influence of preliminary dehydration of silicic-acid hydrogels on the rate of formation of their pore structure in benzene vapor; (2) the influence of water-vapor pressure, P_{H_2O} , on the structure of silicic-acid xerogels at room temperature and

below; and (3) the influence of aging on structure formation. Results: (a) Silica gel dried in air at room temperature possessed a low static adsorptive capacity (21.8%) for benzene. Hydrogels dehydrated by 80-90% possessed at higher adsorptive capacity (39-58%). Dehydration up to 96.7% does not affect their static activity. The influence of C_6H_6 manifests itself in widening pores and in an increasing specific sorption volume.

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Influence of the degree of ...

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(b) The pore diameter and the sorption volume of the xerogel increase with an increase in P_{H_2O} , to which also a longer drying period corresponds.

When dried over P_2O_5 ($P_{H_2O} = 2 \cdot 10^{-5}$ mm Hg), xerogel washed in H_2O (pH ~ 8)

had a static activity of 60.7% for C_6H_6 after 26 days which increased to 71.8% with xerogel dried over dilute H_2SO_4 (specific gravity 1.22;

$P_{H_2O} = 13$ mm Hg) for 75 days. (c) Hydrogel samples kept in water for 31,

88, or 102 days showed a density of 1.052, 1.065, and 1.080 g/cm³, and a water content of 882, 832, and 824% by weight, respectively. Accordingly

aging also takes place under water. (d) A new method of obtaining silica gels is to prevent aging by drying at a low temperature. Drying over silica gel, aluminogel, $CaCl_2$, and concentrated H_2SO_4 at 0°C or at room

temperature showed that the xerogels obtained at 0°C had almost completely lost their ability to adsorb benzene (1.5-4.2%), while they still adsorbed 16.4-21.5% of water vapor. This effect is attributed to the formation of ultrapores. There are 5 figures and 3 tables.

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Influence of the degree of ...

S/073/62/028/002/002/006
B101/B110

ASSOCIATION: Institut fizicheskoy khimii im. L. V. Pisarzhevskogo AN USSR
(Institute of Physical Chemistry imeni L. V. Pisarzhevskiy
AS UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: May 24, 1960

Card 3/3

VYSOTSKIY, Z.Z. [Vysots'kiy, Z.Z.]; DIVNICH, L.F.

Preparation, porous structure and sorptive characteristics of
specific absorbents - aluminosilicate gels. Dop. AN URSR no.4:
501-503 '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN USSR. Predstavleno akademikom
AN USSR A.I.Brodskiy [Brods'kiy, O.I.].
(Aluminosilicates)

VYSOTSKIY, Z.Z.; DIVNICH, L.F.

Formation of a porous structure of chalklike aluminum hydroxide
gels in the vapors of the conditioning agents. Ukr.khim.zhur. 29
no.1:64-66 '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii im. L.V.Pisarzhevskogo AN UkrSSR.
(Aluminum hydroxide) (Porosity)

DIVNOGORSKAYA, N. N.

"Effect of the External Environment on the Adaptation of a Transplanted Heart", Cand Med Sci, Gor'kiy Medical Inst, Gor'kiy, 1953. (RZhBIOL, No 1, Jan 55)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (12)
SO: Sum. No. 556, 24 Jun 55

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.2 Vol.11/1 Physio-Biochem, etc. Jan 58

Divnogorskaya, N.N.

164. ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AFFECTING SUCCESS OF FROG HEART TRANSPLANTATION (Russian text). Divnogorskaya N.N. Dept. of Pharmacol., Med. Inst., Gorkii. FIZIOL. Z. 1957, 43/6 (556-560) Tables 1

The isolated, perfused frog heart maintains its activity for 6.5 days. The optimum temperature for survival is 6 to 8°C., and the optimum composition of the perfusion fluid is Ringer solution plus 1:100,000 caffeine plus 1:1000 glucose. Hearts kept under perfusion for 4 days gave the best results for transplantation; out of 10 operated frogs, with the transplanted hearts in good functional condition, 7 frogs survived over 1 month and 4 over 3 months. The better results with hearts perfused for 4 days than with hearts perfused for shorter periods is probably due to a decrease of anaphylactic reaction of the recipient. Postoperative sleep, produced by urethan, improved the survival ratio. Simonson - Minneapolis, Minn.

DIVNOGORSKAYA, N.N.

Effect of ethyl alcohol on the cerebral circulation. Farm.i toka.
23 no.3:256-257 My-Je '60. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Kafedra farmakologii (zav. -- prof. N.P.Sinitsyn) Gor'kovskogo
meditsinskogo instituta imeni S.M.Kirova.
(ETHYL ALCOHOL) (BRAIN—BLOOD SUPPLY)

DIVNOGORTSEV, G.P.

Modulation or coding? Radiotekhnika 18 no.7:73-74 J1 '63.
(MIRA 16:10)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva
radiotekhniki i elektrosvyazi im. A.S.Popova.

DIVNOGORISEV, G. P.; NOVIKOV, V. A.; REZVYAKOV, A. P.

Long-Distance Communications, Dal'nyaya svyaz', Svyaz'izdat, 1948, Moscow, 411 pp.

TABCON W-15730, 12 Dec 50

DIVNOGORTSEV, G.P., inzhener.

High-frequency cable equipment used in the U.S.A. for short-distance
communication. Vest.sviazi 17 no.1:31-33 Ja '57. (MLRA 10:2)
(United States--Electric cables)

6 (7)

DOV/111 -59-4-20/25

AUTHOR: Divnogortsev, G. P., Engineer

TITLE: A High-Frequency Apparatus to Be Used for Condensing Communication Channels (Vysokochastotnaya apparatura, ispol'zuyemaya dlya uplotneniya liniy svyazi)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik svyazi, 1959, Nr 4, pp 30 - 32 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author discusses the American 16-channel carrier frequency condensation system "O", which is to be used for condensing overground telephone lines having non-ferrous wires, based on a publication in "Bell System Technical Journal". He then reviews briefly the 12-channel condensing equipment "ON", and mentions general trends of telephone engineering in foreign countries. There are 3 diagrams and 2 references, one American and one Soviet.

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VOLOTSKOY, A.N., inzh.; DIVNOGORTSEV, G.P., inzh.

Synthetic telephoning. Avtom., telem. i svyaz' 4 no.2:11-15 F '60.
(MIRA 13:6)

(Telephone)

DIVNOGORTSEV, Gennadiy Petrovich; NOVIKOV, Vasilii Aleksandrovich; FARBER, Yuliy Davidovich; BELOUS, V.M., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; YAKUB, Yu.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; NOVIKOV, V.A., otv. red.; PETROVA, V.Ye., red.; SHEFER, G.I., tekhn.red.

[Long-distance communications apparatus] Apparatúra dal'nei sviazi. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po voprosam sviazi i radio, 1961. 439 p.
(MIRA 14:11)

(Radio relay lines) (Telephone)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/5209

Divnogortsev, Gennadiy Petrovich, Vasilii Aleksandrovich Novikov,
and Aleksandr Petrovich Rezyakov

Teoriya dal'ney svyazi (Theory of Long-Distance Communication) 3d
ed., rev. Moscow, Svyaz'izdat, 1960. 494 p. 16,000 copies
printed.

Resp. Ed.: V. A. Novikov; Tech. Ed.: S. F. Karabilova; Ed.:
A. F. Balakirev.

PURPOSE: This book has been approved by the Ministerstvo svyazi
SSSR (Ministry of Communications USSR) as a textbook for telecom-
munication tekhnikums.

COVERAGE: The textbook presents the basic problems of the theory of
long-distance communication. It examines all the types of com-
munications which are now organized along two-wire and four-wire
circuits, with the exception of the d-c pulse telegraph. The con-
tents and organization of this textbook correspond to those of

Card ~~1/14~~

Theory of Long-Distance Communication

SOV/5209

the course "Long-Distance Communication". Chs. III and IV were written by G. P. Divnogortsev, Chs. I, II, V, VI, and VII by V. A. Novikov, and Chs. VIII, IX, X, XI, XII, XIII, and XIV by A. P. Rezvyakov. The authors thank V. M. Belous and Yu. A. Yakub, who reviewed the book. There are 10 references, all Soviet (including 1 translation).

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1. Problems of long-distance communication engineering	4
2. Principal stages in the development of long-distance communication engineering	5
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~~Card 2/14~~

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S/106/62/000/005/005/007

A055/A101

6, 1200

AUTHORS: Divnogortsev, G.P.; Urinson, L.S.

TITLE: Simultaneous amplitude and phase correction of communication channels

PERIODICAL: Elektrosvyaz', no. 5, 1962, 50 - 53

TEXT: The authors analyze a four-pole network ensuring a simultaneous amplitude and phase correction of communication channels. The four-pole is shown in Figure 1. Starting from the formula for the voltage transmission coefficient $\dot{A}_{11} = \dot{U}_1 / \dot{U}_2$ of the four-pole under no-load conditions, the authors determine \dot{A}_{11} for the case of the minimum number of reactances contained in the four-pole. Assuming that $\dot{Z}_1 = R$, $\dot{Z}_2 = R_1$, $\dot{Z}_3 = 3R_1$ and $\dot{Z}_4 = \frac{R}{1 + 1 R C \omega (1 - \frac{1}{\omega^2 LC})}$ (the

four-pole being then represented by the circuit of Fig. 2), they obtain:

$$\dot{A}_{11} = 4 e^{2 \arctg \frac{2\omega L}{R (1 - \omega^2 CL)}} \quad (2)$$

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Simultaneous amplitude and phase correction

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A055/A1C1

The phase angle, that depends on the frequency and on all the elements of the four-pole, is:

$$\varphi = 2 \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} \frac{2 \omega L}{R (1 - \omega^2 CL)} . \quad (3)$$

For their calculations, the authors prefer to use not φ , but the delay time

$$\tau = \frac{d\varphi}{d\omega} . \quad (4)$$

They find:

$$\tau = \frac{4LCR (1 + \eta^2)}{R^2 C (1 - \eta^2)^2 + 4 \eta^2 L} , \quad (6)$$

where $\frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} = \omega_0$; $\frac{\omega}{\omega_0} = \eta$. The analysis of (6) shows that, if $R_3 > R_2$ (R_2

and R_3 being, respectively, the resistances included in \dot{Z}_1 and \dot{Z}_4), the amplitude-frequency characteristic of the four-pole presents a maximum and, if $R_3 < R_2$, a minimum at the resonant frequency ω_0 (Fig. 4); the magnitude of the maximum and of the minimum depends on the relationship between R_2 and R_3 . By varying the values of R_2 and R_3 and maintaining a determined relationship between them,

Card 2/3

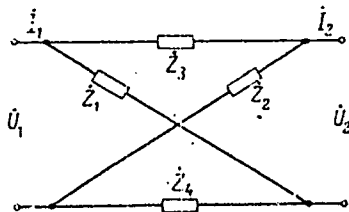
S/106/62/000/005/005/007
A055/A101

Simultaneous amplitude and phase correction

it is thus possible to effect, with the aid of the examined four-pole network, an amplitude and a phase correction within wide limits. These analytical conclusions have been confirmed experimentally. The defects of the described four-pole are the large voltage attenuation introduced by it ($b = 1.4$ nep), the necessity to connect to its output a high-resistance-input amplifier and the unbalance with respect to ground. The Soviet personalities mentioned in the article are: P.K. Akul'shin, I.A. Koshcheyev, K.E. Kul'bat'skiy, G.B. Davydov and B.P. Avseyev. There are 5 figures.

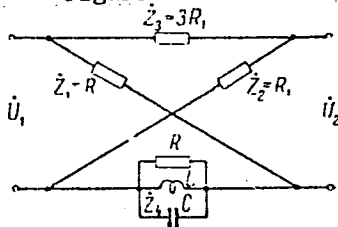
SUBMITTED: June 27, 1961

Figure 1



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Figure 2



DIVNOGORTSEV, G.P.

Problem concerning the design of high-speed secondary multiplexing equipment for the transmission of discrete telegraphy and digital automata signals. Elektrosviaz' 16 no.7:64-68 J1 '62.

(MIRA 15:7)

(Information theory) (Telecommunication)

111645
S/106/63/000/001/005/007
A055/A126

9.3275

AUTHORS: Divnogortsev, G.P., Urinson, L.S.

TITLE: Influence of amplitude-frequency distortions in communication channels on the transmission of pulsed signals

PERIODICAL: Elektrosvyaz', no. 1, 1963, 48 - 51

TEXT: The resultant characteristic of the attenuation b of the telephone channel and the phase equalizer circuit can be considered (Fig. 3) as consisting of 3 components: a constant component b_0 and two oscillatory deviations $b_{\omega}^I(\omega)$ and $b_{\omega}^{II}(\omega)$ with amplitudes $\frac{\Delta b^I}{2}$ and $\frac{\Delta b^{II}}{2}$, respectively, i.e.,

$$b = b_0 + b_{\omega}^I(\omega) + b_{\omega}^{II}(\omega) . \quad (1)$$

Deviations $b_{\omega}^I(\omega)$ are conditioned by the addition of the telephone channel attenuation characteristic and the averaged characteristic of the phase equalizer circuit attenuation. Deviations $b_{\omega}^{II}(\omega)$ are determined by the oscillatory deviations of the phase equalizer circuit attenuation characteristic. To simplify further calculations, the authors assume that (1) can be approximated by the following

Card 1/4

Influence of amplitude-frequency distortions in

S/106/63/000/001/005/007
A055/A126

expression:

$$b = b_0 + \frac{\Delta b'}{2} \cos 2\pi \frac{m'(\omega - \omega_1)}{\omega_2 - \omega_1} + \frac{\Delta b''}{2} \cos 2\pi \frac{m''(\omega - \omega_1)}{\omega_2 - \omega_1}, \quad (2)$$

where m' and m'' are, respectively, the oscillation periods of $b'_\omega(\omega)$ and $b''_\omega(\omega)$ in the corrected frequency band. As the presence of b_0 does not alter the amplitude-frequency distortions, formula (2) can be examined under the assumption that $b_0 = 0$. To estimate the influence of amplitude-frequency distortions, it is assumed that there is no phase distortion, i.e., that the phase-frequency characteristic is:

$$a(\omega) = k\omega, \quad (4)$$

k being a constant. It is assumed also that the channel attenuation characteristic in the pass-band contains one oscillatory component:

$$b = \frac{\Delta b}{2} \cos 2\pi \frac{m(\omega - \omega_1)}{\omega_2 - \omega_1}. \quad (5)$$

If a single pulse is transmitted through this channel, two additional pulses having the same shape as the main pulse, but a smaller amplitude, will emerge at the channel output, one of them leading the main pulse (the other one lagging) by a

Card 2/4

Influence of amplitude-frequency distortions in

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time equal to $\frac{\pi m}{\omega_c}$, where $\omega_c = \frac{\omega_2 - \omega_1}{2}$. The amplitude of these interfering pulses is (for small Δb):

$$A_{\text{add pulse}} = \frac{e^{\frac{\Delta b}{2}} - 1}{2} 100\% \quad (6)$$

of the main pulse. A graph based on formula (6) shows that the influence of amplitude-frequency distortions in a channel with effect phase correction can be greater than the influence of the residual phase distortions. Conclusions: 1) Phase correction of communication channels alters the amplitude-frequency characteristic of the channels. 2) To obtain minimum distortion of pulsed signals, it is necessary to effect simultaneously (by the progressive approximation method) the correction of both amplitude and phase distortions. There are 5 figures. X

SUBMITTED: July 3, 1962

Card 3/4

DIVNOGORITSEV, G.P.

Loading of telephone channels by phase-keyed data transmission
signals. Elektrosviaz' 18 no.11:63-71 N '64 (MIRA 18:2)

1-2222-02
ACCESSION NR: AP5009819

UR/0106/65/000/003/0065/0071
621.395.49

AUTHOR: Divnogortsev, G. P.

TITLE: Group delay in telephone channels and methods for reducing its irregularity

SOURCE: Elektrosvyaz', no. 3, 1965, 65-71

TOPIC TAGS: telephone channel, group delay

ABSTRACT: The group-delay irregularity (GDI) in four-wire telephone channels (without hybrid sets) carrying high-speed digital signals is investigated. The frequency characteristics and factors tending to increase the GDI are analyzed. These conclusions are offered: (1) In new installations, the GDI can be reduced to 1 msec per repeater section for all frequencies; (2) To reduce the low-frequency GDI, either the inductance of a-f transformers should be increased or the resistances between these transformers should be reduced; (3) To reduce the h-f GDI, the leakage inductance and capacitance of a-f transformers should be reduced; (4) The units which do not directly transmit discrete signals (such as

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ACCESSION NR: AP5009819

4/
limiters, companders) must be excluded from the four-wire portions of the channel; (5) Widening of the individual filter bands by 300--400 cps brings about an essential reduction of the GDI; this can easily be accomplished by introducing a pre-modulation into the h-f system; (6) GDI characteristics of all telephone channels should be made uniform and should remain within the standardized (Soviet) GDI/f characteristics; (7) The GDI of overhead and cable lines is stable and independent of weather conditions. "The author wishes to thank A. A. Pirogov and G. B. Davydov for their valuable advice, and also Engineers L. S. Urinson and Yu. V. Zhilin for experimental verification of the points discussed in the article." Orig. art. has: 8 figures and 1 formula.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 08Sep64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EC

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

L 13951-65 EWT(1)/EWP(m)/EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/FCS(k)/EWA(h) Pd-1/Pi-1
SSD(b)/AWL/AEDC(a)/ASD(f)-2/SSD/AFETR JD

ACCESSION NR: AP4046392

S/0056/64/047/003/0814/0816

AUTHORS: Novikov, S. A.; Divnov, I. I.; Ivanov, A. G.

TITLE: Investigation of the structure of shock compression waves
in iron and steel

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 47,
no. 3, 1964, 814-816

TOPIC TAGS: shock wave propagation, phase transition, first order
phase transition, iron, steel

14
ABSTRACT: The pressure pulse which propagates in Al-mn iron and in
steels of various grades in the form of two consecutive compression
waves was investigated in a pressure range up to 360 katm by a ca-
pacitance probe method previously reported by two of the authors
(Ivanov and Novikov, PTE no. 1, 135, 1963). In addition to permitting
a detailed study of the two-wave system profile, this method yields

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ACCESSION NR: AP4046392

data on the phase transition kinetics under shock compression. The two-wave system profile consists of three regions: 1 -- first shock wave, 2 -- transition region, 3 -- second shock wave, representing the higher pressure. The presence of the transition region is shown to be due to relaxation phenomena occurring during the phase transition in the metal. A first approximation to the relaxation process is obtained by a qualitative analysis of the mutual relations between the adiabats of the first and second shock waves and the shock-inducing striker adiabat on the pressure-velocity diagram. Relaxation also produces a pressure peak in the first shock wave (approx. 5 kbar high and 0.1--0.2 μ sec in duration). The transition region duration is estimated at 0.2--0.3 μ sec. This duration decreases somewhat if the sample is heated first to 450C. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: None

Card 2/3

L 13951-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4046392

SUBMITTED: 01Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GP, ME

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 002

Card 3/3

L 15276-66 EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(b) JD/HW

ACC NR: AP5018864

SOURCE CODE: UR/0126/65/020/001/0133/0135

AUTHOR: Novikov, S. A.; Divnov, I. I.; Ivanov, A. G.

ORG: none

TITLE: Characteristics of the impact zone in iron and steel [paper presented at the conference on high pressures in the Institute of Chemical Physics AN SSSR, Moscow, May 1963]

SOURCE: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v. 20, no. 1, 1965, 133-135

TOPIC TAGS: explosive forming, phase transition, iron, steel, shock wave front, detonation wave

ABSTRACT: Previous studies have shown that specimens of iron and steel subjected to impact compression have two characteristic zones which differ with respect to hardness by a factor of 2-3. The boundaries of these regions are shown up clearly by etching microsections in special solutions. The harder area is called the impact zone. An experimental study of the conditions under which this zone is formed indicates a direct connection between the impact zone and phase transition during

UDC: 620.178.2

Card 1/2

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L 15276-66

ACC NR: AP5018864

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impact compression of iron and its alloys. The sharply defined boundary of the impact zone may be due to a certain critical pressure at the shock wave front. This pressure is assumed to be that for phase transition in iron (131000 at). Time-travel curves are given for flow in a semi-infinite specimen of iron from which a plane detonation wave is reflected. These curves show that a stepwise reduction in pressure may take place at the second shock wave front if this wave is overtaken by an expansion shock propagating from the "charge-specimen" contact surface. Special experiments were conducted to verify this hypothesis. The calculated points at which the expansion shock should overtake the second shock wave front for charges of various lengths agree satisfactorily with the experimentally determined boundaries of the impact zone. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 20,11

SUBM DATE: 15Jul64/

ORIG REF: 005/

OTH REF: 005

explosive forming 18
44 65

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Card 2/2

L 21503-66 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWA(d)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k) IJP(c) JD/HW/EM
ACC NR: AP6007353 SOURCE CODE: UR/0126/66/021/002/0252/0256

AUTHOR: Novikov, S. A.; Divnov, I. I.; Ivanov, A. G.

ORG: none

TITLE: Phase transformation in iron subjected to impact compression

SOURCE: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v. 21, no. 2, 1966, 252-256

TOPIC TAGS: iron compression, impact compression, explosive compression, phase transformation, compression induced transformation

ABSTRACT: Disk-shaped specimens of Armco iron and St3, U8, 45 and 40Kh steels 120 mm in diameter and 20—50 mm thick were subjected to impact compression by detonation of an explosive charge on the disk surface or by the impact of aluminum plate 2 mm thick accelerated by an explosion to a velocity of 5.6 km/sec. The experiments were performed at 273—773K. A typical pressure-time curve (see Fig. 1) obtained in one of the experiments (at 603K) shows two shock waves with a relaxation period, τ , caused by the transformation of α -iron into high-pressure modification ϵ -iron. The magnitude of τ at 273—283K varied from 0.25 to 0.40 μ sec; with increasing temperature τ becomes shorter. It is noted that under conditions of hydrostatic compression, the α -to- ϵ transformation requires several hours. The pressure at which the transformation occurs at 300K was found to be roughly the same for all the materials tested:

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UDC: 539.292:548.53

L 21503-66

ACC NR: AP6007353

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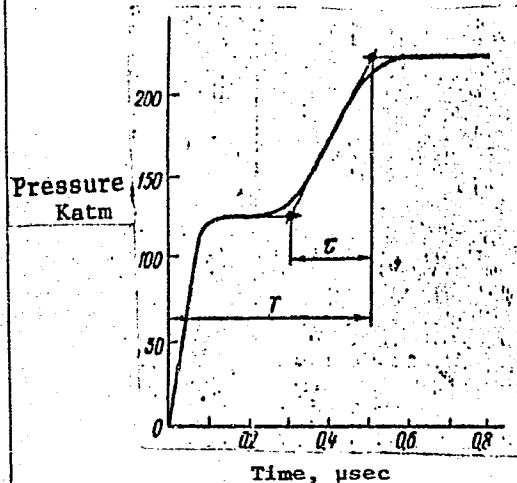


Fig. 1. Pressure-time curve in impact compression of an St3 steel specimen

147,000 atm. Carbon content appears to have little or no effect, which is explained by a very short period of relaxation under conditions of impact compression. No diffusion can occur in such a short time, and ferrite acts as an independent phase regardless of the carbon content. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 3 tables. [DV]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 04May65/ ORIG REF: 011/ OTH REF: 010/ ATD PRESS: 4622

Card 2/2 *dd*

L 08777-67 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/JH
ACC NR: AP6023704 SOURCE CODE: UR/0126/66/021/004/0608/0615

AUTHORS: Novikov, S. A.; Divnov, I. I.; Ivanov, A. G.

ORG: none

TITLE: A study of the failure of steel, aluminum, and copper under shock loads

SOURCE: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v. 21, no. 4, 1966, 608-615

TOPIC TAGS: material strength, impact test, impact strength, explosive, copper, aluminum alloy/ D16 aluminum alloy, M1 copper

ABSTRACT: The authors present the result of a study of the critical ultimate stresses during shock loading of several grades of steel, aluminum alloy D16, and copper M1. The limiting stresses were studied by a known method based on measurements of the rate of movement of the far cleavage surface (the free surface of the specimen). The presence of mechanical strength in the material leads to the phenomenon in which, after the shock wave is reflected from the free surface of the specimen, the rate of surface movement decreases from a maximal value v_0 to some value v_1 . The critical stress is related to the difference of these two velocities according to the equation

$$(\sigma_{cr} = \rho_0 c_0 \frac{v_0 - v_1}{2})$$

Card 1/2

UDC: 534.222.2/539.37

L 08777-67

ACC NR: AP6023704

where ρ_0 is the initial density of the material and C_0 is the "Plastic" speed of sound in an infinite medium. Testing was performed on disc-shaped specimens 120--140 mm in diameter and 6--40 mm thick. A cylindrical explosive charge was placed on the specimen or, alternatively, a metallic impact device was used. Measurements were made of the variation of the rate of free surface movement as a function of time. It was found that the experimental variation was significantly different from the theoretical variation obtained in the assumption of instantaneous rupture of the specimen in a given section. From the test data and a revised hypothesis of the failure mechanism the authors propose a method of mathematically approximating the time until failure. Orig. art. has: 6 tables, 5 equations, and 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 28Jan65/ ORIG REF: 012/ OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2 net

L 18832-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(k) IJP(c) JD/HW
 ACC NR: AP6003485 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/66/166/001/0067/0070
 AUTHOR: Al'tshuler, L. V.; Novikov, S. A.; Divnov, I. I. 64 B
 ORG: none
 TITLE: The relationship between critical breaking point and rupture time in explosively loaded metals
 SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 166, no. 1, 1966, 67-70
 TOPIC TAGS: explosive forming, copper, mechanical shock resistance, ductility, rupture strength, shock wave velocity, pressure gradient
 ABSTRACT: Ductile cleavage during impact loading in copper was studied. The study was undertaken in view of the fact that previous studies on cleavage have failed to provide clear criteria for rupture. Copper sheets (between 6 to 10 mm thick) were explosively formed under different loading conditions resulting in a variation of critical rupture pressure from 35.5 to $78 \cdot 10^3$ atm. A theoretical analysis is presented for the relationship between critical breaking point and rupture time based on plastic shock wave velocity and its interaction with surface barriers. Ductile cleavage resulting from explosive loading is graphed. A graph of time as a func-
 UDC: 539.411.5
 Card 1/2

L 18832-66

ACC NR: AP6003485

tion of Lagrange coordinate distance is given in which the shock wave is shown in various positions for various conditions, including ductile cleavage formation; rupture time was determined from this graph by drawing a line parallel to the time axis from the minimum in the rupture curve to the intersection with the negative pressure wave line (characteristic of the boundary). Similar graphs were made for clad metals, considering the effects of the collisions of the shock waves with the interfering boundaries. A detailed analysis was given for copper clad with aluminum with an additional plot of pressure as a function of wave velocity. The critical rupture pressure was calculated by means of the expression

$$P_{cr} = \rho_0 c_0 (w_0 - \bar{w}_0)$$

where ρ_0 and c_0 are the values of the density and speed of sound in the material; w_0 and \bar{w}_0 are the initial and average velocities of the shock wave at the free surface. Test data on explosively deformed copper sheets are presented in which the critical rupture pressure was calculated from the above equation for various charge distributions, varying sheet thicknesses and wave velocities. The dependence of the rupture time on the value of the negative pressure (reflected wave) was plotted. It is concluded that the resistance of the metal to rupture is not a function of its strength but is dependent on the pressure gradient and the shock wave velocity. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 11/

SUBM DATE: 19Apr65/

ORIG REF: 006/

OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2

vmb

DIVOV, B.S., inzh.; SERGEYEV, L.P., inzh.

Construction of gas pipelines in France. Stroi. truboprov. 5 no.3:
28-29 Mr '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(France-- Gas, Natural-- Pipelines)

DIVOV, B.S.

Gas industry in France. Gas.prom. 5 no.4:52-53 Ap '60.

(MIRA 13:8)

(France--Gas industry)

DIVOV, B.S.

Primary tasks in the operation of the oil fields of Tyumen Province. Stroi. truboprov. 9 no.6:1-2 Je '64.

(MIRA 17:12)

1. Gosudarstvennyy proizvodstvennyy komitet po gazovoy promyshlennosti SSSR.

PETROVICH, S.; DIVOV, D.

[Atomic energy and its application] Atomnaya energiya i ee
primeneniye. Moskva, Voenizdat, 1954. 107 p. (MIRA 8:1D)

. DIVOVA, M. P.

USSR/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application -- Crude rubber, natural and synthetic. Vulcanized rubber, I-21

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur -- Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 6032

Author: Marey, A. I., Divova, M. P.

Institution: None

Title: Prevention of Cracking of Rubber Articles by Swelling of Their Surface in Certain Media

Original

Publication: Sb. Stareniye i utomleniye kauchukov i rezin i povysheniye ikh stoykosti. L., Goskhimizdat, 1955, 185-195

Abstract: There are considered various chemical and physical factors which enhance the resistance of vulcanizates to ozone cracking. A study was made of physical methods of preservation of vulcanizates, based on provision of a thin surface film of a substance that is inert in relation to ozone, of resin or wax type. Articles coated with the latter show good stability to ozone under static conditions, while integrity of the inert film is maintained. On dynamic deformations

Card 1/2

.USSR/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application -- Crude rubber, natural and synthetic. Vulcanized rubber, I-21

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 6032

Abstract: stability to ozone is retained if the film is converted to a fused state due to heat generation during use of the article. To achieve stability against the development of surface cracks during dynamic deformations, under ordinary temperature conditions, it is necessary to treat the surface layer with substances having an amorphous structure. In addition, these substances must be plasticizers for rubber and have a high viscosity which prevents their diffusion into the body of the vulcanizate. Good results are obtained by a treatment of the surface (by immersion into melts, at 140-150°) with aldol-alpha-aphthylamine, rosin, bitumen, rubrax and also with their various combinations.

Card 2/2

DIVOVICH, S.I., aspirant (Moskva)

Some qualitative and quantitative relationships of the power load
graphs of industrial enterprises. Elektricheskoe no.10:42-45 0 '65.
(MIRA 18:10)

DIVSHITS, M. L.

Bystrokhodnye dizeli D6 [D6 high-speed Diesels]. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1952. 256 p.

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Vol. 6, No. 5, August 1953

HALLPIKE, C. S.; DIX, R.

Current tests of cochlear and vestibular function and their value in the differential diagnosis of organic disorders of the 8th nerve system, including Meniere's disease. Ful-orr-gegyogy 7 no.2:49-61 Je '61.

1. Az Angol Tudományos Tanács Otológiai Kutató Egysegenek (Igazgató: C. S. Hallpike, M. D., F. R. C. P., F. R. C. S., F. R. S.) közleménye.

(ACOUSTIC NERVE dis) (MENIERE'S DISEASE diag)
(COCHLEA physiol) (VESTIBULAR APPARATUS physiol)

Dixmier, Jacques. Les moyennes invariantes dans les semi-groupes et leurs applications. Acta Sci. Math. Szeged 12, Leopoldo Fejér et Frederico Riesz LXX annos natis dedicatus, Pars A, 213-227 (1950).

The author considers invariant means over semi-groups. Let G be a topological semi-group and let C be the Banach space of real bounded continuous functions over G with the usual norm. A left invariant mean is a linear functional ϕ over C such that $\phi(f) \geq 0$ if $f = f(x) \geq 0$ ($f(x) \in C, x \in G$), $\phi(1) = 1$, and $\phi(sf) = \phi(f)$, where sg and $f(sx) = f(x)$. The fundamental theorem follows. In order that G possess a left invariant mean, it is necessary and sufficient that it have the property: If $f_1, \dots, f_n \in C$, $s_1, \dots, s_n \in G$, and a is a real number such that $f_1 - f_1(s_1) + \dots + f_n - f_n(s_n) \geq a$, then $a \leq 0$. It is shown that Abelian semi-groups have invariant means. Also, if the invariant sub-semi-group H possesses a left

invariant mean and if the quotient semi-group G/H (discrete topology) does likewise, then so does G . Examples are given of semi-groups which do not possess left invariant means. This theory is then applied to the derivation of results of in modified form to various authors. If the group G possesses a right invariant mean, every strongly continuous bounded representation of G in a Hilbert space is equivalent to a unitary representation [B. Sz. Nagy, Acta Univ. Szeged Sect. Sci. Math. 11, 152-157 (1947); these Rev. 9, 19]. The structure of a general basis in Hilbert space is analyzed [Lorch, Bull. Amer. Math. Soc. 45, 564-569 (1939); these Rev. 1, 58]. Proof is given of an ergodic theorem of Alaog and Birkhoff [Ann. of Math. (2) 41, 293-309 (1940); these Rev. 1, 339]. The existence of invariant measures is considered. In order to establish the last, a generalization of the Hahn-Banach theorem is proved. E. R. Lorch.

Source: Mathematical Reviews,

Vol. 12 No. 4

DIXMIER, J.

2

✓ Dixmier, J. Cohomologie des algèbres de Lie nilpotentes.
Acta Sci. Math. Szeged 16 (1955), 246-250.

Let L be a nilpotent Lie algebra of finite dimension n over a field F , and let M be an L -module. An L -module is said to be subordinate to M if it is a factor module of a submodule (or, equivalently, a submodule of a factor module) of M . The main results are the following two theorems concerning the cohomology groups $H^i(L, M)$ of L in M . (1) Suppose that F is infinite, and that no non-zero L -module subordinate to M is annihilated by L . Then $H^i(L, M) = (0)$, for all i . (2) Suppose that there exists a non-zero L -module subordinate to M that is annihilated by L . Then $H^i(L, M) \neq (0)$, for all $0 < i < n$; and

$\dim_F (H^i(L, M)) \geq 2$, for all $0 < i < n$.

It is stated that these results no longer hold for all solvable Lie algebras. G. Hochschild (Berkeley, Calif.).

1 - F/W

Paul

RUMANIA/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products H
and Their Applications. Cellulose and
Its Derivatives. Paper.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 6, 1959, 21873

Author : Howarth, J., Dixon, B., Madsen, F.
Inst : -
Title : Recent Perfection of Paper-Producing
Machines.

Orig Pub : Celuloza si hirtie, 1958, 7, No 3, 91-102

Abstract : The construction of a pressure box, a
screen table, and arrangement for electric
heating of the paper sheet, as well as con-
trol of the paper-producing machine has
been perfected. -- From the author's summary.

Card : 1/1

DIYACHKOVA, A.Ya.

Use of models in studying certain dynamic characteristics of
head waves. Geofiz. sbor. no. 5:98-106 '63. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Institut geofiziki AN Ukr SSR.

Investigations in Frozen-Ground Physics (Cont.)

847/5854

of the collection deal with the physics of the cryogenic processes. Physical and chemical investigations in this field were based on the "theory of chemical potentials" developed by I. A. Evtyunov, Doctor of Geological and Mineralogical Sciences. The works in the second part of the collection are of considerable interest as they concern problems of mechanics of frozen ground and ice and include important results of investigations in Antarctica dealing with the processes of ice flow and deformation and the structural strength of frozen ground. A new method for calculating the plastic viscous flow of ice-sheets is proposed by S. S. Fylov; his deductions are based on the data of field observations which he undertook during the second Soviet Antarctic Expedition (1956-1958). References follow each article.

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34 D '60. (MIRA 13:12)

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zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki, prof. Z.M.Mamedov) Azerbaydzhanskogo
meditsinskogo instituta imeni N. Narimanova.
(BURNS AND SCALDS) (SLEEP--THERAPEUTIC USE)